

**Proposed Decision, Rationale and Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI)  
For EA#OR135-01-EA-08 (Rocky Ford Allotment Management Plan)**

Dear Interested Public:

The following Proposed Decision and Finding of No Significant Impact for the Environmental Assessment of the proposed Rocky Ford Allotment Management Plan is enclosed for your review. If you wish to protest or appeal this proposed decision, you may do so in accordance with the procedures described below.

**Proposed Decision and Rationale**

*Proposed Decision:* Under the authority of the Code of Federal Regulations (43 CFR 4120.2[c] and [d], 43 CFR 4130.2[a] and [d], and 43 CFR 4160.1[a]), it is my proposed decision to adopt and implement Alternative 1 (Proposed Action), and to issue a 10-year grazing lease subject to management actions described in the attached EA as a term and condition of the grazing lease.

*Rationale:* The proposed allotment management plan is in conformance with the Record of Decision (ROD) for the Spokane Resource Management Plan and amendment. The ROD 1987 (1987) (pages i and 24-27) specified that livestock grazing focus on achieving 50 percent utilization of key forage species through development of Allotment Management Plans (AMPs) to establish livestock use levels, grazing systems, seasons of use, and range improvements. This AMP also addresses the requirement to take actions to achieve Standards for Rangeland Health (43 CFR 4180.2).

**Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI)**

On the basis of environmental assessment #OR135-01-EA-08 and other available information, it is my determination that Alternative 1 (Proposed Action) does not constitute a major federal action significantly affecting the quality of the human environment (a finding of no significant impact). Therefore, this action does not require preparation of an environmental impact statement.

**Protest**

If you wish to protest this proposed decision in accordance with 43 CFR § 4160.2, you are allowed 15 days from receipt of this notice, to file a protest at the above address. The receipt of notice is determined by certified mail or publication of a legal notice as stated in the EA. A protest must be in writing and specify the reasons, clearly and concisely, as to why you believe the proposed decision is in error. If a protest is filed within the time allowed, the statement of reason and other pertinent

information will be considered and a final decision will be issued with a right of appeal (43 CFR 4160.3[b]).

In the absence of a protest within the time allowed, the above proposed decision will constitute my final decision without further notice in accordance with 43 CFR § 4160.3[a]. If this becomes my final decision and you wish to appeal this decision for the purpose of a hearing before an Administrative Law Judge, in accordance with 43 CFR §§ 4160.4 and 4.470, you are allowed 45 days from receipt of this notice to file an appeal at the above address. The appeal must be in writing and shall state clearly and concisely why you think the decision is in error. Any request for a stay of this decision in accordance with 43 CFR § 4.21 must be filed with the appeal.

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Kevin R. Devitt  
Field Manager, Border Resource Area

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Date

**Environmental Assessment #OR130-01-EA-08  
Allotment Management Plan  
for  
Rocky Ford Allotment #00652**

**Bureau of Land Management  
Spokane District  
August 2001**

## Table of Contents

	<u>Page</u>
Introduction .....	2
Purpose And Need .....	2
Background .....	2
Alternatives .....	2
Alternative 1 - Proposed Action .....	2
Alternative 2 - Renew Existing Lease (Continuation of Present Lease) .....	3
Alternative 3 - Not Issue Grazing Lease .....	3
Management Actions/Project Design Features Common to Action Alternatives .....	3
Affected Environment and Environmental Impacts .....	4
Soils and Vegetation .....	5
Water/Riparian Resources .....	7
Wildlife Habitat .....	8
Fisheries .....	9
Cultural Resources/Native American Values .....	9
Recreation .....	10
Other Resource Elements Analyzed .....	11
Cumulative Impacts .....	11
Coordination With Other Agencies, Groups, and Individuals .....	11
Table 1. ....	13
Map 1 .....	14

## **Rocky Ford Allotment #360652 Environmental Assessment #OR135-01-EA-08 & Allotment Management Plan**

### **Introduction**

This environmental assessment (EA) addresses the Rocky Ford Allotment (#360652) on public lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), Spokane District. The lands are within the district's Border Resource Area and are located along the Crab Creek corridor in Lincoln County, southwest of Spokane and approximately 12 miles south of Harrington, Washington (see attached map).

### **Purpose And Need**

This proposal is needed to address the 10-year lease renewal for livestock grazing on lease #360652 (Rocky Ford). Management goals consistent with multiple use objectives of livestock forage production, wildlife habitat, and watershed needs as outlined by the Spokane Resource Management Plan Record of Decision (ROD) 1987 are incorporated into this document. The ROD specifies that Allotment Management Plans (AMPs) will be developed to establish livestock use levels, grazing systems, seasons of use, and the need for range improvements.

There is potential on this allotment to improve rangeland, riparian areas, and wildlife habitat, as described in this document. This allotment management plan proposes grazing use consistent with goals to improve or maintain existing conditions.

### **Background**

The BLM purchased the Rocky Ford Allotment (730 acres) in 1993, and a grazing lease was subsequently issued. Prior to acquisition by BLM, the area received moderate use by cattle much of the year (spring, summer, and fall). The entire allotment is fenced. The 730-acre area includes a 10-acre enclosure.

### **Alternatives**

Three alternatives were analyzed (Proposed Action, Continue Existing Grazing Plan, and No Grazing). These alternatives are described individually below.

#### **Alternative 1 - Proposed Action**

This alternative proposes to renew the Rocky Ford grazing allotment lease for 10 years, incorporating grazing strategies described below, consistent with or moving towards a desired future condition consistent with multiple use goals of the BLM.

#### **Grazing Plan**

Cattle grazing would occur annually with a permitted use of 80 AUMs, and up to an additional 45

AUMs granted on a temporary non-renewable basis (at managers' discretion). Timing dates and livestock numbers would be decided on an annual basis by the BLM upon review of monitoring results and consultation with the grazing lessee. Livestock utilization will not limit site capability and potential criteria. Utilization of key upland native plant species will be 50% of current year's growth by weight. In accordance with 43 CFR 4100.3.2, permitted use may be suspended, in whole or in part, on a temporary basis due to drought, fire, or other natural causes.

### Grazing Rotation

East Pasture (Pasture 2)(approximately 630 acres): Two weeks during May and June  
West Pasture (Pasture 4)(approximately 90 acres): 7-10 days during July

### **Alternative 2 - Renew Existing Lease (Continuation of Present Lease)**

This alternative would renew the existing lease for a period of 10 years and have the following pasture use:

Pasture 2: May 15 through June 1 (up to 85 AUMs)  
Pasture 4 July 1 through July 15 (up to 40 AUMs)

### **Alternative 3 - Not Issue Grazing Lease**

The grazing lease would not be renewed, and no livestock would graze BLM-administered land in Pastures 2 and 4.

### **Management Actions/Project Design Features Common to Action Alternatives**

#### Range Improvements

- Additional range improvements will be constructed, based on monitoring, to achieve or maintain rangeland health standards as required by 43 Code of Federal Regulations, Subpart 4180 (Rangeland Health). Range improvements include any project or construction activity (including fences, spring developments, and cattle guards) occurring within the rangeland ecosystem that is designed to achieve or maintain Rangeland Health Standards as described in Standards for Rangeland Health and Guidelines for Grazing Management (USDI 1997).
- The grazing lessee will maintain all range improvements. The BLM may contribute materials, if available, for major repair work.

#### Resource Inventories

- Appropriate resource inventories (including cultural, paleontological, botanical and wildlife) will be conducted prior to implementing specific projects on the allotment. If important resources are identified or located, the project would be redesigned to reduce or eliminate impacts to those resources. If cultural properties cannot be avoided, consultation will be conducted with the Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, tribal governments and historical societies, as appropriate, and in some cases the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation.

Noxious Weed and Invasive Plants

- Noxious weeds/invasive plants on the allotment will be treated in accordance with the Spokane District Noxious Weed Control Environmental Assessment.

Monitoring and Evaluation

- Monitoring and evaluation will be done in accordance with the Spokane District Monitoring Plan.
- Monitoring of riparian herbaceous communities, hardwood/shrub communities and stream form and function criteria will consider site capability and potential criteria, consistent with Rangeland Health Standards.
- Herbaceous stubble height in riparian areas and wetlands would be measured using the Photographic Guide to Median Stubble Heights technique (USDI 1999).
- Utilization levels of key upland native plant species will be 50% utilization of current year's growth by weight.
- Additional photo monitoring will be established in the allotment to monitor hardwood/shrub trend. This would be used to determine site potential and site capability criteria of shrubs and hardwood species.
- Upland bunch grasses and Spalding's catchfly sites will be monitored to assess the effects of grazing and to determine any needed changes in management.
- Invasive plant species will be monitored in the vicinity of Spalding's catchfly, and appropriate control measures taken if necessary.
- Other evaluations of the allotment use and resource values, in addition to the Rangeland Health Assessment, will be conducted, as needed, after reviewing the monitoring reports.

Administrative: This allotment will be managed as an (I) Improve allotment as outlined in the Spokane Resource Management Plan.

**Affected Environment and Environmental Impacts**

The allotment was used for the effects analysis as it relates to direct, indirect and cumulative effects of each alternative. Reasonable foreseeable future actions considered in the allotment analysis include various recreation (such as hunting and hiking), grazing, and vehicular road use. Reasonably foreseeable future actions are those activities that may occur over the next 10 years, which equates to the length of the proposed grazing lease.

The following text is presented by affected environment and impacts for each resource value considered in the analysis. The focus is on resources that have potential significant impacts.

## **Soils and Vegetation**

*Soils:* There are several soil types ranging from shallow, well drained to very deep, well drained throughout the allotment. The soils have differing plant production and hydrologic capabilities and are subject to erosion at differing rates. Throughout the allotment, the soils are relatively stable and productive, and are considered to be functioning. The vegetative community associated with the soils has been altered by past management and supports a variety of native and non-native species. Soil compaction throughout the allotment is isolated to areas such as roads and trails. Overall, the areas of compaction comprise a small percentage of the allotment.

*Vegetation/Plant Communities:* The Rocky Ford allotment is within Daubenmire's threetip sagebrush/Idaho fescue zone. This community is currently represented on north-facing slopes that have not experienced a lot of disturbance. The big sagebrush/Idaho fescue community covers the most area on the allotment, on moderate to deep soils, whereas stiff sagebrush/Sandberg's bluegrass occurs on shallow soils. Riparian communities, including a woody component, occur along Crab Creek.

East of Rocky Ford road, shrubs and hardwood trees are abundant in parts of the riparian zone. Several steep north-facing slopes dominated by Idaho fescue are located on the south of the creek. Bluffs and talus are present here also, with associated shrubs. Above the slopes, the terrain is relatively flat, and big sagebrush/Idaho fescue is the predominant plant community type, although the native bunchgrasses have largely been replaced by cheatgrass. Native grasses are better represented towards the eastern boundary of the allotment, and as the terrain drops off to the north. Patches of stiff sagebrush/Sandberg's bluegrass occur where soils are shallow and rocky.

The allotment area west of Rocky Ford road includes a portion of Crab Creek, and a tributary (South Fork of Crab Creek) that enters the main creek drainage within the pasture. The lowland plant community is primarily non-native species including quack grass, Kentucky bluegrass, and bulbous bluegrass. Reed canary grass dominates the stream side vegetation. Between the tributary stream and the road is a sedge meadow with Nebraska sedge the dominant plant. Black hawthorn occurs along the tributary, and a few cottonwoods and willows grow along Crab Creek near the location of the old homestead. Common shrubs on the allotment include gray rabbitbrush, green rabbitbrush and horsebrush.

*Special Status Plant Species:* Spalding's catchfly, a plant proposed for Federal listing and a state listed Threatened species, occurs on the allotment. Spalding's catchfly is a perennial species with annual shoots that appear in June, flower in July and August, and die back in August or September, although the dry shoots with empty seed capsules typically remain standing and identifiable through the fall and early winter. During the growing season, the plants are covered with glandular hairs and are very



sticky, and thereby probably not attractive as forage, but they could be consumed incidentally if cattle are eating neighboring vegetation.

Based on 1999 observations, the population size is estimated at about 300 plants, with a contiguous distribution. Individual plants may remain dormant during one or more growing seasons and reappear in a later year, resulting in large fluctuations in apparent population size from year to year.

Washington polemonium, a state Threatened species and Bureau Sensitive species, also occurs on the allotment. It is a perennial that produces annual shoots from a subterranean crown; shoots emerge in March and April, flowering occurs during May and June, and the shoots begin to die back shortly thereafter. Removal of shoot tips by grazing/browsing animals is occasionally observed. Because Washington polemonium occurs in moist swales and stream terraces, invasion by noxious weeds such as Canada thistle and Russian knapweed is a threat to populations of this species.

One patch of Washington polemonium on the allotment has about 50 plants as has nearly continuous cover. Two patches of 25 to 50 plants each are more intermingled with other species including basin wild rye, big sagebrush, green rabbitbrush, and Wood's rose.

*Plants of Cultural Importance:* Berry-producing plants (including serviceberry, chokecherry, golden currant, wax currant, elderberry, and Wood's rose) occur near Crab Creek and in "shrub garlands" associated with talus slopes. Culturally important root crop plants include bigseed lomatium and bitterroot on shallow soil areas, and nineleaf lomatium and yampah in meadows and gently sloping grasslands.

*Noxious Weeds:* Noxious weeds (Russian knapweed, Canada thistle, and occasionally bull thistle) are found in the wetland areas within the allotment boundary. The treatment of noxious weeds is an ongoing process, and control measures have been addressed in the Spokane District Noxious Weed Control Environmental Assessment.

### *Impacts on Soils*

*Alternatives 1 and 2:* The presence of livestock at different times of the year may reduce the potential for soil disturbance and compaction due to differences in soil moisture. However, the existing roads and cattle trails (which are concentrated areas of soil compaction) would likely remain compacted due to continued use by recreationists, cattle and wildlife.

*Alternative 3 (No Grazing):* Under the No Grazing Alternative, most native bunch grasses, shrubs and forbs would likely maintain or increase their populations. Cattle would not contribute to soil compaction.

### *Impacts on Vegetation*

*Alternative 1:* Native plant species would be expected to maintain or increase in cover in both upland and riparian areas. Flexibility in turnout/removal dates (two weeks within a range of eight weeks in

May and June in Pasture 2, and 7-10 days within a range of four weeks in July in Pasture 4) would allow livestock use to be coordinated with plant growth stages and soil conditions.

*Alternative 2:* Native plant species would be expected to maintain or increase in cover in both upland and riparian areas, but strict adherence to calendar dates of use (May 15 through June 1 in east pasture, and July 1 through July 15 in west pasture) could increase grazing pressure on some plant species, particularly if temperature or rainfall patterns deviate from the average.

*Alternative 3 (No Grazing):* Native plant species would be expected to maintain or increase in cover in both upland and riparian areas. Competitive relationships among plant species could change in response to lack of grazing, accumulation of litter, and reduction of soil disturbance.

### *Special Status Species*

*Alternative 1:* Depending on turnout dates, livestock could be present at the time when shoots of Spalding's catchfly are emerging and undergoing vegetative growth, but livestock activities are not likely to concentrate on the steep slopes where Spalding's catchfly grows. This allotment has experienced years of livestock grazing at similar or heavier overall levels than are presently occurring, and yet the sites in which these plants have persisted have received light livestock use. This light level of use may be attributable to the steepness and distance of the plants from water relative to more preferred grazing sites. Indirect effects would also likely be minimal in these sites.

Under this alternative, livestock would be in the east pasture during the period of growth and flowering for Washington polemonium, so direct effects of consumption and/or trampling could occur. However, the populations in the east pasture are on the upland terraces that receive low levels of livestock use. Livestock grazing in the west pasture would occur during the period when Washington polemonium is dormant. Indirect effects, such as weed invasion, could also occur.

*Alternative 2:* Effects on Spalding's catchfly and Washington polemonium would be similar to those under Alternative 1.

*Alternative 3 (No Grazing):* No livestock would be present on the allotment, so no direct effects of grazing would occur. Litter accumulation might be greater, possibly decreasing the likelihood of seedling establishment for both Spalding's catchfly and Washington polemonium; however, the effect is unlikely to be large, as the catchfly population sites appear to receive minimal grazing under the current grazing regime. The potential for establishing competing non-native weedy species would also be reduced.

### **Water/Riparian Resources**

Waterways and associated riparian areas on the Rocky Ford allotment consist of 1.5 miles of Crab Creek and 0.25 miles of the South Fork of Crab Creek (see map). Historically, riparian areas on the allotment received moderate to heavy grazing pressure. Under current grazing levels, hardwood trees

and bank stabilizing vegetation is increasing. The riparian area is dominated by reed canary grass, with the hardwood component comprised mostly of hawthorn, willows, alder and water birch.

The portion of Crab Creek crossing the allotment is currently rated at Proper Functioning Condition (PFC).

### Impacts on Water/Riparian Resources

*Impacts Common to Alternatives 1 and 2:* Grazing management would be consistent with the maintenance and improvement of wetland areas. Soil and bank stability may be temporarily impacted in wetland areas during periods when livestock are present, but would be expected to recover during periods of non-use.

*Alternative 3 (No Grazing):* The No Grazing Alternative may expedite the recovery hardwood/shrub communities by reducing mechanical damage and browsing by livestock. Wetland herbaceous diversity may be reduced by the increased competition from non-native species.

### **Wildlife Habitat**

This allotment has several plant communities and habitat supporting various wildlife including four Bureau Special Status Species (SSS). Among these communities are perennial streams, wetlands, aspen/shrub garlands, and shrub-steppe/grassland habitats. These areas provide a variety of habitat for cover, nesting, escape, foraging, brood-rearing, and migration. Wildlife that use the allotment include upland game, waterfowl, game and non-game mammals and migratory land birds. Table 1 has a list of wildlife observed during surveys conducted in the year 2000.

*Special Status Species:* No federally designated Endangered, Threatened, or Proposed to list species are known to occur on the allotment. However, five species of concern have been documented. Ferruginous hawks (State Threatened and a Federal Species of Concern) have been sighted along the portion of Crab Creek in this allotment. Silver-haired bats, Swainson's hawks, and Caspian terns (Bureau Tracking in Washington) have also been found on the allotment. Additionally, Columbia spotted frog (State Candidate Species) occurs both west and east of Marcellus Road in Nebraska sedge dominated wet-meadows. The area lies within the historic range for greater sage-grouse (Federally petitioned to propose and State Threatened), and Columbian sharp-tailed grouse (Federal Species of Concern, State Threatened) but neither species is known to currently occupy the area.

*Riparian/Wetland Habitat:* Riparian areas function as key habitat component for many wildlife species. Riparian systems usually contain high wildlife diversity and densities, provide important breeding habitat and seasonal ranges, and are used as key movement corridors. Migratory birds, for example, rely on riparian areas for nesting and brood rearing. Other wildlife, such as amphibian species, utilize riparian areas for egg-laying and rearing.

### Impacts on Wildlife Habitat

Alternatives 1 and 2: Neither action alternative would likely impact habitat of Bureau special status species or contribute to the need to list the ferruginous hawk, greater sage grouse or Columbia sharp-tailed grouse.

Timing of grazing is critical to continue progress toward achieving Standard 3 (Ecological Processes - community structure) and Standard 5 within the east pasture. If livestock were removed from the east pasture on or about the middle of May, rather than the first week of June in most years, livestock impacts to hardwoods would likely be less. An increase in hardwood shrubs would subsequently improve habitat for migratory birds and other wildlife species.

Alternative 3 (No Grazing): The No Grazing Alternative could allow for increased riparian shrub regeneration, thereby improving wildlife habitat. In addition, this alternative would have less potential than Alternatives 1 and 2 for impacting wildlife, both directly and indirectly, due to absence of impacts associated with livestock use (trampling, mechanical damage, and loss of vegetative cover).

## **Fisheries**

Historically, Crab Creek has been a important recreational fishery as described by early survey notes. In recent years fishing pressure has increased from recreational users as the population of rainbow trout in Crab Creek has increased. The health of the existing rainbow trout fishery in Crab Creek is tied to the riparian vegetation and condition of the stream. Riparian conditions of Crab Creek have improved since acquisition. The recruitment of mature hardwood/shrub vegetation and stream stability has increased along the riparian corridor..

### Impacts on Fisheries

Alternative 1: Timing, duration and utilization levels under Alternative 1 would be consistent with fisheries and riparian habitat values under this alternative as long as the riparian and upland triggers are not exceeded. Grazing would occur in either, but not both of the seasons described, allowing for regrowth of vegetation.

Alternative 2: This alternative could allow for increased pressure on riparian vegetation needed to maintain and improve the existing aquatic habitat of Crab Creek. Reduced riparian vegetation, lack of recruitment of hardwood species, and mechanical bank damage from livestock could lead to reduced aquatic habitat.

Alternative 3 (No Grazing): This alternative would eliminate livestock-related mechanical damage to streambanks, which could result in increased recruitment of some riparian vegetation.

## **Cultural Resources/Native American Values**

The Rocky Ford Grazing Allotment is located within traditional use areas of members of the Spokane Tribe of Indians and the Colville Confederated Tribes. The area's thin lithosols and scoured flood channels are typical of lands where Native American people gathered edible roots, berries, fish, and

other traditionally used resources. Archaeological evidence of aboriginal use of the Crab Creek vicinity includes a number of residential sites, some dating back thousands of years. Native American use of the region has continued to present day, with certain lands in Lincoln County regularly visited by Indian people for root-digging and other traditional activities.

In 2000, three cultural resources surveys were conducted on the Rocky Ford allotment and the adjacent Goose Butte grazing allotments. These surveys identified and recorded a number of cultural sites. In an attempt to determine if sacred sites, traditional cultural properties, or other tribal concerns may be affected by the proposed actions, the BLM initiated consultation with the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation, the Spokane Tribe of Indians, and the Washington State Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation through letters dated May 1, 2000 and January 23, 2001.

### Impacts on Cultural Resources

*Alternatives 1 and 2:* The level of use in Alternatives 1 and 2 is similar to the present grazing plan, and would not further impact cultural resources (including the culturally important plants). Rotations scheduled during May-June and July in Alternative 1 would have little effect on the collection of culturally important root crops, most of which are typically gathered earlier in the spring.

*Alternative 3 (No Grazing):* This alternative would eliminate all livestock grazing-related impacts to cultural resources and traditionally used plant species. Under this alternative, vegetation could become dense, reducing the potential for discovery of unreported cultural sites and artifacts.

### **Recreation**

The Rocky Ford allotment is adjacent to the Goose Butte allotment and offers more than seven miles of Crab Creek frontage. Recreational activities throughout this area include: hunting, fishing, horseback riding, and special recreation events such as annual field trial events. The Rocky Ford bridge spanning Crab Creek at the Rocky Ford Road is published on the Channeled Scablands map as a Watchable Wildlife Route. The section of Crab Creek that runs through this allotment provides public access and quality fly-fishing. This drainage also provides habitat for other game species such as waterfowl, upland birds, and deer. Parking is available from small pullouts along Rocky Ford Road. Pass gates along both sides of the road provide non-motorized access to Crab Creek. Recreational use in this general area has increased in the last few years.

### Impacts on Recreation

*Alternatives 1 and 2:* The presence of livestock may discourage some recreational activities. Current cattle stocking levels and pasture utilization guidelines have resulted in few impacts on recreation. Future conflicts between the different user groups and multiple uses are unlikely, but could increase due to projected increases in recreational use.

*Alternative 3 (No Grazing):* Vegetation along Crab Creek, especially reed canary grass, could become dense and make stream access difficult for fishing.



## Other Resource Elements Analyzed

Environmental Justice: No disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects on minority or low-income populations are expected to result from implementation of any of the alternatives addressed in this EA.

Other Resource Elements: Other resource values or elements considered in analyzing the alternatives included:

- Air quality
- Wild and scenic rivers
- Prime/unique farmlands
- Special area designations
- Wilderness
- Hazardous/solid materials
- Water Quality

Air quality would not be affected. None of the other resource values or elements are present on the allotment.

## Cumulative Impacts

This allotment is within the Upper Crab Creek sub-basin (1,172,104 acres), which includes four percent BLM-managed land (51,267 acres). Of the 51,267 acres managed by BLM within the sub-basin, approximately 40,756 acres are managed as grazing allotments. The 730-acre Rocky Ford Allotment represents about 1.4 percent of the BLM-managed acreage in the sub-basin, and approximately 0.06 percent of the entire sub-basin. Because of this small ratio of public lands within the sub-basin, the impacts of actions proposed in this allotment are not expected to contribute cumulatively to any substantial impact on any resource value.

Region-wide conversion of native grasslands to intensive agriculture such as grain farming, and degradation of rangelands has reduced the availability of suitable habitat for Spalding's Catchfly and Washington Polemonium. The presence of invasive species on neighboring lands, and the use of chemical herbicides to control those invasive plants, also threatens these and other native species.

On a landscape level, shrub-steppe habitats have been identified as an endangered ecosystem throughout the nation (including the Columbia Basin) due to limited and declining availability and high vulnerability to habitat alteration. The proposed action to include range improvements could improve shrub steppe and riparian habitat in this allotment.

## Coordination With Other Agencies, Groups, and Individuals

This allotment management plan and environmental assessment was prepared by an interdisciplinary team of BLM resource specialists.

The environmental analysis process involved coordination with the grazing lessee (Bill Curtis)

Consultation was initiated with the following:

- The Honorable Colleen Cawston, Chair, Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation
- The Honorable Bruce Wynne, Chair, Spokane Tribe of Indians
- Dr. Robert Whitlam, State Archaeologist, Washington State Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation

Availability of the EA for public review and comment will be announced through a legal publication in the Spokesman Review newspaper, a major publication in eastern Washington, as well as posting on the Spokane BLM website <[www.or.blm.gov/spokane](http://www.or.blm.gov/spokane)>. Copies of the EA will also be mailed for review and comment to the grazing lessee, tribes, and others listed above.



Table 1. Wildlife Species Sightings on the Rocky Ford Allotment During 2000 Surveys.	
<u><b>Mammals</b></u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coyote (<i>Canis latrans</i>)</li> <li>• Mule deer (<i>Odocoileus hemionus</i>)</li> <li>• American badger (<i>Taxidea taxus</i>)</li> </ul>	<u><b>Fish</b></u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rainbow trout (<i>Salmo gairdneri</i>)</li> <li>• Sucker sp. (<i>Catostomus</i> sp.)</li> </ul>
<u><b>Birds</b></u> <div> <div> Barn swallow (<i>Hirundo rustica</i>)  Brewer's sparrow (<i>Spizella breweri</i>)  Bullock's oriole (<i>Icterus bullockii</i>)  Cliff swallow (<i>Petrochelidon pyrrhonota</i>)  Common snipe (<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>)  Eastern kingbird (<i>Tyrannus tyrannus</i>)  Great blue heron (<i>Ardea herodias</i>) </div> <div> Mourning dove (<i>Zenaidura macroura</i>)  Northern flicker (<i>Colaptes auratus</i>)  Red-tailed hawk (<i>Buteo jamaicensis</i>)  Say's phoebe (<i>Sayornis saya</i>)  Spotted sandpiper (<i>Actitis macularia</i>)  Yellow warbler (<i>Dendroica petechia</i>) </div> </div>	
Source: BLM Survey, Spokane District, Border Resource Area (2000)	

## Map 1